

PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

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(54) VIDEO CAMERA WITH BUILT-IN GEOMETRICAL CORRECTION FUNCTION

(57)Abstract:

PURPOSE: To provide the video camera from which a picture without distortion due to aberration of an image pickup lens is obtained.

CONSTITUTION: A ROM 103 storing a color magnification aberration parameter of a lens is built in an image pickup lens 1 of the video camera. A CPU 102 reads R, B magnification based on G in the parameter in the replacement of lenses and the result is fed to a control circuit 8 through a lens side contact 101 and a camera side contact 9. R, B pictures are magnified or reduced by a reciprocal of the magnification. When the picture data magnified or reduced are not an integer, a microcomputer in the control circuit 8 calculates an interpolation weighted correction coefficient and the correction coefficient is stored in a RAM 11. An arithmetic operation section 12 executes the product sum arithmetic operation of the coefficients, the result is stored in a buffer memory 13 and to a memory card 15 via a memory card interface 14.

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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] The video camera characterized by having an operation means to amend the geometric distortion with said image pick-up lens, in the video camera which comes to have an image pick-up lens, the image sensor which changes into an electrical signal the photographic subject image by which image formation was carried out with this image pick-up lens, the analog-to-digital converter which changes the output signal of this image sensor into a digital signal, and the frame or field memory which stores temporarily the output of this analog-to-digital converter.

[Claim 2] It is the video camera according to claim 1 which the geometric distortion of the lens to amend is the scale-factor aberration of a color, changes a signal into a chrominance signal, is equipped with the memory which memorizes this chrominance signal, and is characterized by said operation means performing expansion or contraction of an image so that a scale factor may be amended for every component of a color based on the output of this memory.

[Claim 3] The video camera according to claim 1 which the geometric distortion of the lens to amend is the distortion of a lens, and amends this distortion.

[Claim 4] The video camera according to claim 1 characterized by performing a geometric correction operation together with the operation of tetragonal-lattice-izing of a pixel pitch.

[Claim 5] The video camera according to claim 2 characterized by carrying out by reducing the image of other colors on the basis of the image of a color with which the minimum image is obtained in the operation which amends the scale factor of a color.

[Claim 6] The video camera according to claim 2 characterized by carrying out by expanding the image of other colors on the basis of the image of a color with which the greatest image is obtained in the operation which amends the scale factor of a color.

[Claim 7] The video camera characterized by to have a means record the information showing the geometric distortion of said image pick-up lens on a video signal, a common record medium, or a different record medium from a video signal in the video camera of record functional one apparatus which has a means to change and record the output signal of an image pick-up lens, the image sensor which changes into an electrical signal the photographic subject image by which image formation was carried out with this image pick-up lens, and this image sensor on a video signal.

[Claim 8] It is the video camera which superimposes the information showing the geometric distortion of said image pick-up lens on a video signal in an image pick-up lens, the image sensor which changes into an electrical signal the photographic subject image by which image formation was carried out with this image pick-up lens, and the video camera which has a means to change and record the output signal of this image sensor on a video signal, or is characterized by equipping a video signal with a means to output independently.

[Claim 9] The camera system characterized by to equip this image pick-up lens with a means calculate and generate a means memorize the information showing the geometric distortion of a photographic subject image by which image formation is carried out from this image pick-up lens, and said memorized information and the information which expresses distortion from the condition of a camera, and a means read the information in a camera side, in the camera system for which an image pick-up lens is exchangeable.

[Claim 10] Claims 2 or 7 characterized by delivering information the information showing the color which makes criteria information on the scale factor of the color of one interchangeable lens as a scale factor of the image of other colors to the image of the color, or a video camera given in eight.

[Claim 11] It is a video camera claims 2 or 7 characterized by not transmitting information on the scale factor of the color of one interchangeable lens about the color made into criteria, but transmitting only the scale factor of the image of other

colors and the information on a color over the color, or given in eight.

[Claim 12] The video camera according to claim 7 with which information on geometric distortion transmitted or recorded is characterized by being the distortion of an image pick-up lens.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Industrial Application] Especially this invention relates to the video camera equipment which amends the aberration of an image pick-up lens and acquired the high-definition image about an image pick-up and its signal-processing means.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] Conventionally, in order to obtain a high-definition image in the image pick-up by the video camera, the engine performance of an image pick-up lens which carries out image formation to the image sensor other than densification, such as an image sensor, for example, a CCD image sensor etc., and high-performance-izing of subsequent signal processing was also made important, and the lens with which only the image quality corresponding to subsequent photo electric conversion and signal processing is acquired has been called for. That is, the lens with which balance was able to take each aberration of a lens below on fixed level has been needed.

[0003] However, it is impossible to remove geometric distortion called distortion with the wide lens of a short focus especially, and it has become that to which the image obtained was also distorted. Moreover, comparatively, in order to make all the aberration below into fixed level also in the lens of a long focus, the number of sheets of a lens increases, a configuration becomes complicated, or it has become the heavy thing which also has large magnitude.

[0004] Moreover, in the field of an image processing, although the technique of obtaining the image which does not have distortion by the image processing for measurement etc. is reported, it is not based on the calculating machine for a general-purpose image processing, and does not necessarily realize easily with the video camera itself.

[0005]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] This invention was made in view of such a conventional trouble, and it aims at offering the video camera equipped with the image pick-up means with which the image which does not have distortion as a whole was obtained, and its signal-processing means about geometric distortion among the

aberration of an image pick-up lens, allowing this as a lens simple substance.

[0006]

[Means for Solving the Problem] The image sensor from which this invention video camera changes into an electrical signal the photographic subject image by which image formation was carried out with the image pick-up lens and this image pick-up lens, In the video camera which comes to have the analog-to-digital converter which changes the output signal of this image sensor into a digital signal, and the frame or field memory which stores temporarily the output of this analog-to-digital converter It is characterized by having an operation means to amend the geometric distortion of the scale-factor aberration of a color, distortion, etc. with said image pick-up lens. In the case of the scale-factor aberration of a color, the geometric distortion of the lens to amend changes a signal into a chrominance signal, and is equipped with the memory which memorizes this chrominance signal, and based on the output of this memory, said operation means performs expansion or contraction of an image so that a scale factor may be amended for every component of a color.

[0007]

[Example] Hereafter, the example which applied this invention is explained based on drawing 1 thru/or drawing 3 . Drawing 1 shows the example applied to the electronic "still" camera recorded on a memory card. In drawing 1 , the light of blue and red is alternatively reflected by reflectors 201 and 202 by color-separation prism, and an image pick-up lens (henceforth a lens) with exchangeable 1 and 2 are separated [the color of them] and picturized by image sensors 301, 302, and 303 at B (blue), G (green), and R (red). Sample hold of the signal read from said image sensors 301-303 is carried out in the sample hold circuit 4, and it is changed into a digital signal in the A/D-conversion circuit 5. Signal processing, such as a white balance and a gamma correction, is made by the digital disposal circuit 6, and said digital signal is memorized by a frame memory or the field memory 7 for every color component the back.

[0008] Moreover, 8 is the control circuit of the whole video camera, this control circuit 8 performs the lens control CPU 102 and a communication link through the contact 9 for a communication link in a camera (camera side contact), and the contact 101 for a communication link (lens side contact) prepared in the lens 1, consequently this lens control CPU 102 performs control of a lens diaphragm mechanical component (not shown) etc.

[0009] The information on a color that 103 is ROM the scale-factor aberration parameter of the color of a lens is remembered to be, for example, the magnitude of an image serves as max, and the scale-factor information on other color components are memorized. And when the power source of the time of lens exchange or a camera is switched on, the scale-factor aberration parameter of a color is read by said lens control CPU 102, lets said camera lens secret communication trust contact 101 and said camera secret communication trust contact 9 pass, and is sent to the control

circuit 8 of said whole camera. For example, the scale factors K_r and K_b of R and B are read on the basis of G. In addition, both scale factors are represented with K by the following explanation.

[0010] And only the inverse number of said read scale factor K expands or reduces the image of R and B. The core of this expansion or contraction is the optical axis of a lens, and if the address on said frame memory 7 of the image corresponding to an optical axis shall be set to (0, 0) and the pixel of the address (u, v) shall become the address of (x, y) by expansion or contraction, it will serve as relation of $u=K_xv=K_y$.

[0011] Although what is necessary is just to replace by the image data of if the front types u and v are integers (u, v) when asking for the data P of (x, y) of the expanded image, when it is not an integer, there is the need for interpolation. As the approach of interpolation, if for example, a 3rd tatami lump interpolation method ("image-analysis handbook" January 17, 1991 first edition, October 15, 1991 2nd **, University of Tokyo Press issue, Mikio Takagi, and Akihisa Shimoda editorial supervision, 443 pages) is used The added sum-of-products operation to which weight is applied to the image data of the station of P11-P44 16 perimeters of the address (u, v) of the data P of an image to interpolate as shown in drawing 4 is needed.

[0012] In order to perform this sum-of-products operation, it has the frame memory control circuit 10 which accesses data from said frame memory 7. The multiplier of weighting is calculated with the microcomputer in said control circuit 8, and is sent to RAM11 holding a multiplier. 12 is the operation part which performs the sum-of-products operation of this held multiplier, and the result calculated by this operation part 12 is recorded on a memory card 15 through the memory card interface (I/F) 14, after being held at buffer memory 13.

[0013] Under the present circumstances, if scale-factor aberration of a color is amended on the basis of the color component by which image formation was carried out to the magnitude of the greatest image, since other color components are expanded, they do not break off. [of an image] Moreover, if scale-factor aberration of a color is amended on the basis of the color component by which image formation was carried out to the magnitude of the minimum image, the image of the largest range can be obtained. moreover, the system of lens exchange -- setting -- etc. -- if always based on one color, the information on the color used as said criteria does not have the need, and there will be little information to tell and it will end.

[0014] Next, when amending distortion (distortion) of a lens, as an amendment algorithm, the approach shown in Shingaku Giho's (PRU 91-113) "geometric correction method of the image which positioning does not need" (Onodera Yasuhiro, Ken-ichi Kaneya) can be adopted, for example. According to this approach, the new address is expressed by $u=x+Ax^3+Bxy^2$ $v=y+Cx^2 y+Dy^3$ using the same address as the above, and since this is not necessarily an integral value, a value can be calculated with interpolation interpolation like the above. In said formula, in $A=B=C=D$, distortion

does not exist, but A and D express amendment which is expanded in a x axis and the direction of the y-axis nonlinear, respectively, and B and C express amendment which gives a deflection to the symmetry about a x axis and the y-axis, respectively.

[0015] If it asks as $A=D$ and $B=C$ in distortion of axial symmetry like a lens, the distortion of a lens can be amended easily. This interpolation operation may be performed by the operation part of dedication, and you may carry out by the program on the microcomputer which controls the whole camera.

[0016] By the way, although the pixel pitches of an image sensor are length and width and are not equal in many cases, by the still picture data for image processings, this pitch is treated as an equal in many cases. It is necessary to interpolate the data sampled with the image sensor which whose pixel pitches are length and width and has the anisotropy which is not equal, and to change into the data of the tetragonal lattice which made the pitch in every direction equal as still picture data of such a processor.

[0017] When it builds this function in a camera, it can calculate at once combining the amendment operation of said geometric distortion. Now, as for saying [tetragonal-lattice-izing this, supposing it is m times the length], the pitch of an image sensor means that width expands an image by m times in a longitudinal direction. Expansion or contraction of the image at the time of amendment of the scale-factor aberration of this processing and said color can be performed to coincidence. That is, the operation time can be shortened by performing each separately that what is necessary is to perform $1/K$ time perpendicularly and just to perform m/K twice as many expansion as this horizontally. Although this example took the configuration which performs geometric correction within a camera, it explains an example in case only record or an output makes amendment information below.

[0018] Drawing 2 is the example of a video camera equipped with a means to record the information showing the geometric distortion of an image pick-up lens on a different record medium from a video signal, in the video camera of record functional one apparatus. In drawing 2, it is color-separation prism, and the light of blue and red is alternatively reflected by reflectors 201 and 202, the color is separated into B, G, and R by image sensors 301, 302, and 303, and image formation of an image pick-up lens with exchangeable 1 and 2 is carried out to them. Sample hold of the signal read from said image sensors 301-303 is carried out in the sample hold circuit 4, and it is changed into a digital signal in the A/D-conversion circuit 5, and further, signal processing, such as a white balance and a gamma correction, is made by the digital disposal circuit 6, and it is changed into a color-difference signal in a matrix circuit 16.

[0019] 17 is the VTR section which carries out the digital storage of the acquired video signal, an error correction sign (ECC) is added in the ECC encoder 171, record modulation-code-ization which was suitable for the following magnetic tape record in the record modulation-code-ized circuit 172 is performed, and is amplified with the record amplifier 173, and is recorded on a magnetic tape 174.

[0020] On the other hand, 8 is the control circuit of the whole record functional one apparatus video camera, this control circuit 8 performs the lens control CPU 102 and a communication link through the contact 9 for a communication link in a camera, and the contact 101 for a communication link prepared in the lens 1, consequently this CPU102 for lens control performs control of a lens diaphragm mechanical component (not shown) etc.

[0021] 103 is ROM the parameter which amends the distortion of a lens 1 is remembered to be, and the correction factor (A, B, C, D) of the inverse transformation shown in the Shingaku Giho's (PRU 91-113) "geometric correction method of the image which positioning does not need" is memorized like the example shown in said drawing 1 . And when the power source of the time of lens exchange or a camera is switched on, said correction factor is read by control CPU 102, lets the camera lens secret communication trust contact 101 and the camera secret communication trust contact 9 pass, and is sent to the control circuit 8 of the whole camera.

[0022] Said control circuit 8 records the correction factor of the lens currently used for photography, and the time code of the beginning for which the lens was used, and the last on the IC memory card 19 from the memory card interface (I/F) 18.

[0023] In order to amend distortion of an image at the time of playback, read an image by one frame and the correction factor (A-D) corresponding to the time code is read from said IC memory card 19. The image coordinate (u, v) amended from the image address and a correction factor by the numerical calculation shown in the above "the geometric amendment approach of the image which positioning does not need" is searched for. By said interpolation, the image data of the address of an amendment image is interpolated by the image data of a nearby image coordinate to numerical calculation, and is obtained.

[0024] Next, drawing 3 shows the example of the video camera which outputs the information showing the geometric distortion of an image pick-up lens with an output means different from a video signal in the video camera which outputs a video signal. In drawing 3 , from reflectors 201 and 202, it is color-separation prism, and the light of blue and red is reflected alternatively, the color is separated into B, G, and R by image sensors 301, 302, and 303, and image formation of an image pick-up lens with exchangeable 1 and 2 is carried out to them. Sample hold of the signal read from said image sensors 301-303 is carried out in the sample hold circuit 4, it is changed into a digital signal in the A/D-conversion circuit 5, and signal processing, such as a white balance and a gamma correction, is made by the digital disposal circuit 6, it is changed into a color-difference signal in a matrix circuit 16, and a digital output is carried out by the digital output I/F section 20.

[0025] On the other hand, 8 is the control circuit of the whole record functional one apparatus video camera, this control circuit 8 performs the lens control CPU 102 and a communication link through the contact 9 for a communication link in MAMERA, and

the contact 101 for a communication link prepared in the lens 1, consequently this CPU102 for lens control performs control of a lens diaphragm mechanical component (not shown) etc.

[0026] 103 is ROM the parameter which amends the distortion of a lens 1 is remembered to be, and the correction factor (A, B, C, D) of the inverse transformation shown in the Shingaku Giho's (PRU 91-113) "geometric correction method of the image which positioning does not need" is memorized like the example shown in said drawing 1. And when the power source of the time of lens exchange or a camera is switched on, said correction factor is read by control CPU 102, lets the camera lens secret communication trust contact 101 and the camera secret communication trust contact 9 pass, and is sent to the control circuit 8 of the whole camera. the place which this point changes with the example of said drawing 2 -- 7 -- it is -- **

[0027] 21 outputs the correction factor of the lens currently used for photography to an external control equipment, when there is a demand which is camera-control I/F for controlling a video camera from the exterior, and outputs a correction factor from an external control equipment.

[0028] A computer can be made to read an image pick-up image and its image-distortion correction factor by having an image memory and said means of communications for such a video camera, and connecting with the computer which had the amendment operation of said image distortion programmed, and even if it uses a lens with an image distortion, it becomes possible to obtain the image which does not have distortion by the amendment program of said image distortion.

[0029] By the way, when using a zoom lens as an interchangeable lens, the chromatic aberration of said distortion and scale factor etc. changes with the focal distances of a lens in many cases. In such a case, said ROM103 is made to memorize the amendment data for every focal distance as a table, focal distance information can be read to the lens control CPU 102 with an encoder, and corresponding amendment data can be sent to the body of a camera.

[0030]

[Effect of the Invention] By building an operation means to amend the geometric distortion with a lens in a video camera, it also becomes possible to remove a part of constraint which could amend automatically the distortion of a wide lens and the chromatic aberration of a scale factor, and was imposed on the lens design by such function, and this invention can offer the video camera equipment using a cheap lens by the small light weight.

[0031] Moreover, it is the video camera for which an image pick-up lens is exchangeable, and has in a lens by making information showing the geometric distortion of a lens into a parameter, and when a video camera performs this information together with the operation of the geometric distortion amendment suitable for the lens with which it was equipped based on the information read and

read in the case of lens wearing etc., an interchangeable lens type video camera can also acquire said effectiveness.

[0032] Furthermore, in the video camera which calculates tetragonal lattice-ization of a pixel pitch, improvement in the speed of processing can be attained by carrying out together with the operation of geometric distortion amendment. By recording the parameter about the geometric distortion with a lens with image data in the video camera of record functional one apparatus which records the information on geometric distortion amendment with a video signal, same amendment in the camera exterior can be performed and said same effectiveness is acquired as a system.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] It is the block diagram of the 1st example of this invention.

[Drawing 2] It is the block diagram of the 2nd example of this invention.

[Drawing 3] It is the block diagram of the 3rd example of this invention.

[Drawing 4] It is the explanatory view of a 3rd tatami lump interpolation method, and is **.

[Description of Notations]

1 Image Pick-up Lens

2 Color-Separation Prism

301, 302, 303 Image sensor

4 Sample Hold Circuit

5 A/D-Conversion Circuit

6 Digital Disposal Circuit

7 Frame Memory

8 Camera Control Section

9 Camera Side Contact

10 Frame Memory Control Section

11 RAM

12 Multiplier Operation Part

15 Memory Card

101 Lens Side Contact

102 Lens Control CPU

103 ROM

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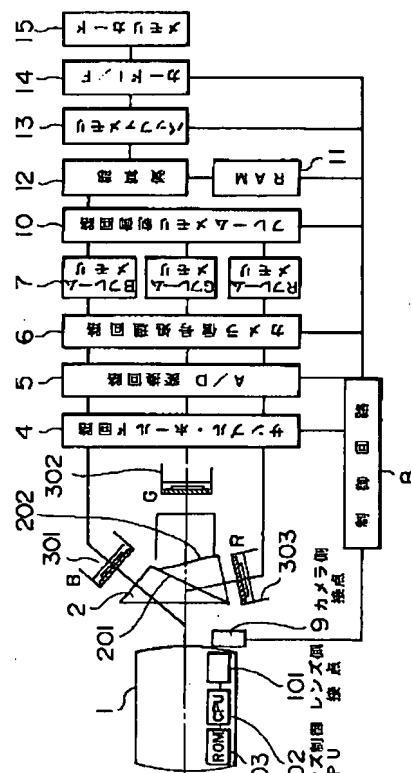
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(54)【発明の名称】 幾何補正内蔵ビデオカメラ

(57)【要約】

【目的】 撮像レンズの収差による歪みのない画像が得られるビデオカメラを提供する。

【構成】 ビデオカメラの撮像レンズ1には、レンズの色の倍率収差パラメータを記憶したROM103が内蔵されている。レンズ交換時にパラメータがCPU102にGを基準にRとBの倍率が読み取られ、レンズ側接点101とカメラ側接点9を通して制御回路8に送られる。この倍率の逆数だけRとBの画像を拡大または縮小する。拡大または縮小された画像のデータが整数でない場合、内挿重み付け補正係数を制御回路8内のマイクロコンピュータで計算し、補正係数をRAM11に保持する。この係数の積和演算を演算部12で行い、バッファメモリ13で保持し、メモ리카ードインタフェース14を通してメモ리카ード15に記憶する。



【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項 1】 撮像レンズと、該撮像レンズにより結像された被写体像を電気信号に変換する撮像素子と、該撮像素子の出力信号をデジタル信号に変換するアナログ・デジタル変換器と、該アナログ・デジタル変換器の出力を一時記憶するフレームまたはフィールドメモリとを備えてなるビデオカメラにおいて、前記撮像レンズによる幾何学的歪みを補正する演算手段を備えることを特徴とするビデオカメラ。

【請求項 2】 補正するレンズの幾何学的歪みが色の倍率収差であって、信号を色信号に変換し、該色信号を記憶するメモリを備え、前記演算手段は、該メモリの出力に基づいて、色の成分毎に倍率を補正するように像の拡大または縮小を行うことを特徴とする請求項 1 記載のビデオカメラ。

【請求項 3】 補正するレンズの幾何学的歪みがレンズのディストーションであって、該歪みを補正する請求項 1 記載のビデオカメラ。

【請求項 4】 幾何補正演算を、画素ピッチの正方格子化の演算と合わせて行うことを特徴とする請求項 1 記載のビデオカメラ。

【請求項 5】 色の倍率を補正する演算を、最小の像が得られる色の像を基準として、他の色の像を縮小することによって行うことを特徴とする請求項 2 記載のビデオカメラ。

【請求項 6】 色の倍率を補正する演算を、最大の像が得られる色の像を基準として、他の色の像を拡大することによって行うことを特徴とする請求項 2 記載のビデオカメラ。

【請求項 7】 撮像レンズと、該撮像レンズにより結像された被写体像を電気信号に変換する撮像素子と、該撮像素子の出力信号を映像信号に変換して記録する手段を有する記録機能一体型のビデオカメラにおいて、前記撮像レンズの幾何学的歪みを表す情報を映像信号と共通の記録媒体、または映像信号と異なる記録媒体に記録する手段を備えることを特徴とするビデオカメラ。

【請求項 8】 撮像レンズと、該撮像レンズにより結像された被写体像を電気信号に変換する撮像素子と、該撮像素子の出力信号を映像信号に変換して記録する手段を有するビデオカメラにおいて、前記撮像レンズの幾何学的歪みを表す情報を映像信号に重畳して、または映像信号とは別に出力する手段を備えることを特徴とするビデオカメラ。

【請求項 9】 撮像レンズを交換できるカメラシステムにおいて、該撮像レンズには、該撮像レンズより結像される被写体像の幾何学的歪みを表す情報を記憶する手段と、前記記憶した情報とカメラの状態から歪みを表す情報を演算して生成する手段と、カメラ側からその情報を読み取る手段とを備えることを特徴とするカメラシステム。

【請求項 10】 一つの交換レンズの色の倍率の情報を、基準とする色を表す情報と、その色の像に対する他の色の像の倍率として情報を伝達することを特徴とする請求項 2 または 7 または 8 記載のビデオカメラ。

【請求項 11】 一つの交換レンズの色の倍率の情報を、基準とする色については伝達せず、その色に対する他の色の像の倍率と色の情報だけを伝達することを特徴とする請求項 2 または 7 または 8 記載のビデオカメラ。

【請求項 12】 伝達または記録する幾何学的歪みの情報が、撮像レンズのディストーションであることを特徴とする請求項 7 記載のビデオカメラ。

【発明の詳細な説明】

【0001】

【産業上の利用分野】 本発明は、撮像及びその信号処理手段に関し、特に撮像レンズの収差を補正して高画質の映像を得るようにしたビデオカメラ装置に関する。

【0002】

【従来の技術】 従来、ビデオカメラによる撮像においては、高画質の画像を得るためには、撮像素子、例えば CCD 撮像素子などの高密度化や、その後の信号処理の高性能化の他に、撮像素子に結像させる撮像レンズの性能も重要とされ、以降の光電変換、信号処理に見合うだけの画質が得られるレンズが求められてきた。即ち、レンズの各収差は一定レベル以下でバランスのとれたレンズが必要とされてきた。

【0003】 しかし、特に短焦点のワイドレンズなどでは、ディストーションと呼ばれる幾何学的歪みを除くことは不可能で、得られる画像も歪んだものとなっている。また、比較的長焦点のレンズにおいても、収差の全てを一定のレベル以下にするために、レンズの枚数が増えたり、構成が複雑になったり、大きさも大きく重いものになっている。

【0004】 また、画像処理の分野においては、計測などのために、画像処理により歪みのない画像を得る技術が報告されているが、汎用の画像処理のための計算機によるものであり、ビデオカメラそのもので手軽に実現されているわけではない。

【0005】

【発明が解決しようとする課題】 本発明は、このような従来の問題点に鑑みなされたもので、撮像レンズの収差のうち、幾何学的歪みについては、レンズ単体としてこれを許しながら、全体として歪みがない画像が得られるようにした撮像手段及びその信号処理手段を備えたビデオカメラを提供することを目的とする。

【0006】

【課題を解決するための手段】 本発明ビデオカメラは、撮像レンズと、該撮像レンズにより結像された被写体像を電気信号に変換する撮像素子と、該撮像素子の出力信号をデジタル信号に変換するアナログ・デジタル変換器と、該アナログ・デジタル変換器の出力を一時記憶するフレームまたはフィールドメモリとを備えてなるビデオカメラにおいて、前記撮像レンズによる幾何学的歪みを補正する演算手段を備えることを特徴とするビデオカメラ。

フレームまたはフィールドメモリとを備えてなるビデオカメラにおいて、前記撮像レンズによる色の倍率収差やディストーション等の幾何学的歪みを補正する演算手段を備えることを特徴とし、補正するレンズの幾何学的歪みが、例えば色の倍率収差の場合、信号を色信号に変換し、該色信号を記憶するメモリを備え、前記演算手段は、該メモリの出力に基づいて、色の成分毎に倍率を補正するように像の拡大または縮小を行う。

【0007】

【実施例】以下、本発明を適用した実施例について図1乃至図3に基づいて説明する。図1は、メモリカードに記録する電子スチルカメラに適用した実施例を示している。図1において、1は交換可能な撮像レンズ（以下、レンズという。）、2は色分解プリズムで反射面201、202により青と赤の光が選択的に反射され、撮像素子301、302、303にB（青）、G（緑）、R（赤）に色分解されて撮像される。前記撮像素子301～303から読み出された信号は、サンプル・ホールド回路4でサンプル・ホールドされ、A/D変換回路5でデジタル信号に変換される。前記デジタル信号は、信号処理回路6でホワイトバランスやガンマ補正などの信号処理がなされて後、フレームメモリまたはフィールドメモリ7に色成分ごとに記憶される。

【0008】また、8はビデオカメラ全体の制御回路で、該制御回路8はカメラ内の通信用接点（カメラ側接点）9とレンズ1に設けられた通信用接点（レンズ側接点）101を通してレンズ制御CPU102と通信を行い、その結果、該レンズ制御CPU102は、レンズ絞り駆動部（図示せず）の制御等を行う。

【0009】103は、レンズの色の倍率収差パラメータが記憶されているROMで、例えば、像の大きさが最大となる色の情報と、他の色成分の倍率情報が記憶されている。そしてレンズ交換時やカメラの電源が投入された時点で、色の倍率収差パラメータが前記レンズ制御CPU102に読み取られ、前記カメラレンズ内通信用接点101、前記カメラ内通信用接点9を通して、前記カメラ全体の制御回路8に送られる。例えば、Gを基準に、RとBの倍率 K_r 、 K_b が読み取られている。なお、以下の説明では両倍率を K で代表する。

【0010】そして、前記読み取られた倍率 K の逆数だけR、Bの画像を拡大または縮小する。この拡大または縮小の中心はレンズの光軸で、光軸に対応する像の前記フレームメモリ7上のアドレスを（0，0）とし、アドレス（ u ， v ）の画素が拡大または縮小により（ x ， y ）のアドレスになるものとする、

$$u = Kx$$

$$v = Ky$$

の関係となる。

【0011】拡大された画像の（ x ， y ）のデータPを

画像データで置き換えればよいが、整数でない場合は、内挿の必要がある。内挿の方法として、例えば、3次たみ込み内挿法（「画像解析ハンドブック」1991年1月17日初版、1991年10月15日第2刷、東京大学出版会発行、高木幹雄、下田陽久 監修、443頁）を用いると、図4に示すように内挿したい画像のデータPのアドレス（ u ， v ）の周囲16点 $P_{11} \sim P_{44}$ の観測点の画像データに対して、重みをかけて足し合わせる積和演算が必要になる。

【0012】この積和演算を行うために、前記フレームメモリ7から対応するデータをアクセスするフレームメモリ制御回路10を備えている。重み付けの係数は前記制御回路8内のマイクロコンピュータにより計算されて、係数を保持するRAM11に送られる。12は、この保持された係数の積和演算を行う演算部で、該演算部12で演算された結果は、バッファメモリ13に保持された後、メモリカードインタフェース（I/F）14を通してメモリカード15に記録される。

【0013】この際、最大の像の大きさに結像された色成分を基準に色の倍率収差の補正を行うと、他の色成分は拡大となるため、像が欠けることがない。また、最小の像の大きさに結像された色成分を基準に色の倍率収差の補正を行うと、最も広い範囲の画像をえることができる。また、レンズ交換のシステムにおいてなど、常に一つの色を基準としておけば、前記基準となる色の情報は必要がなく、伝える情報が少なくて済む。

【0014】次に、レンズの歪曲（ディストーション）を補正する場合、補正アルゴリズムとしては、例えば、例えば信学技報（PRU91-113）の「位置決めのいらない画像の幾何学的補正法」（小野寺 康浩、金谷 健一）に示される方法を採用することができる。この方法によれば、前記と同様のアドレスを用いて、

$$u = x + Ax^3 + Bxy^2$$

$$v = y + Cx^2y + Dy^3$$

により新しいアドレスが表され、これが整数値とは限らないので、前記同様内挿補間によって値を求めることができる。前記式において、 $A = B = C = D$ の場合歪みが存在せず、 A 、 D はそれぞれ x 軸、 y 軸方向に非線形に拡大するような補正を表し、 B 、 C はそれぞれ x 軸、 y 軸に関して対称にたわみを与えるような補正を表す。

【0015】レンズのような軸対称の歪みの場合、 $A = D$ 、 $B = C$ として求めれば、レンズのディストーションを容易に補正することができる。この内挿演算は専用の演算部で行ってもよいし、カメラ全体の制御を行うマイクロコンピュータ上のプログラムで行ってもよい。

【0016】ところで、撮像素子の画素ピッチが縦と横で等しくない場合が多いが、画像処理用の静止画データなどでは、このピッチが等しいものとして扱われることが多い。このような処理系の静止画データとして、画素

【0028】このようなビデオカメラを、画像メモリと前記通信手段を有し、前記画像歪みの補正演算をプログラムされた計算機に接続することによって、撮像画像と

その画像歪み補正係数を計算機に読み取らせることができ、画像歪みのあるレンズを用いても、前記画像歪みの補正プログラムにより歪みのない画像を得ることが可能となる。

【0029】ところで、交換レンズとしてズームレンズを用いる場合、前記ディストーションや倍率の色収差などは、レンズの焦点距離により変化することが多い。このような場合、前記ROM103には焦点距離毎の補正データをテーブルとして記憶させておき、焦点距離情報をエンコーダによりレンズ制御CPU102に読み取って、対応する補正データをカメラ本体に送ることができる。

【0030】

【発明の効果】本発明は、レンズによる幾何学的歪みを補正する演算手段をビデオカメラに内蔵することによって、ワイドレンズのディストーションや倍率の色収差を自動的に補正することができ、またこのような機能によりレンズ設計に課せられた制約の一部を除くことも可能となり、小型軽量で安価なレンズを使ったビデオカメラ装置が提供できる。

【0031】また、撮像レンズが交換できるビデオカメラであって、レンズの幾何学的歪みを表す情報をパラメータとしてレンズ内に有し、ビデオカメラは、レンズ装着の際などに、この情報を読み取り、読み取った情報に基づいて装着されたレンズに適した幾何学的歪み補正の演算と合わせて行うことによって、交換レンズタイプのビデオカメラでも前記効果を得ることができる。

【0032】さらに、画素ピッチの正方格子化の演算を行うビデオカメラでは、幾何学的歪み補正の演算と合わ

せて行うことによって、処理の高速化を図れる。幾何学的歪み補正の情報を映像信号とともに記録する、記録機能一体型のビデオカメラにおいては、レンズによる幾何学的歪みに関するパラメータを画像データとともに記録しておくことにより、カメラ外部での同様の補正ができ、システムとして前記同様の効果が得られる。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】本発明第1実施例のブロック図である。

【図2】本発明第2実施例のブロック図である。

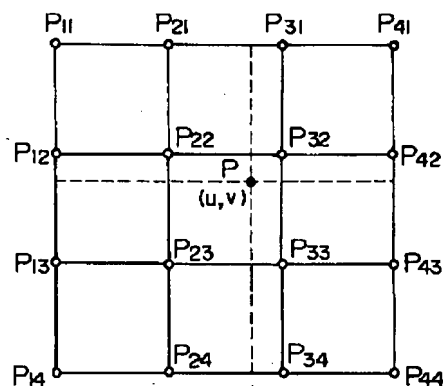
【図3】本発明第3実施例のブロック図である。

【図4】3次たみ込み内挿法の説明図である。

【符号の説明】

- 1 撮像レンズ
- 2 色分解プリズム
- 301、302、303 撮像素子
- 4 サンプル・ホールド回路
- 5 A/D変換回路
- 6 信号処理回路
- 7 フレームメモリ
- 8 カメラ制御部
- 9 カメラ側接点
- 10 フレームメモリ制御部
- 11 RAM
- 12 係数演算部
- 15 メモリカード
- 101 レンズ側接点
- 102 レンズ制御CPU
- 103 ROM

【図4】



3次たみ込み内挿法

- 内挿したい点
- 観測点

Figure 1 is a block diagram of a video camera system. The system includes a camera body (1) with a ROM (103), CPU (102), and lens control points (101). Light enters through the lens (201) and is focused by a lens (2) and a mirror (301) onto a sensor (302). The sensor is connected to a sample-and-hold circuit (4), an A/D converter (5), a camera signal processing circuit (6), and frame memory (7) for R, G, and B channels. These are connected to a frame memory control circuit (10), which is linked to RAM (11) and an arithmetic unit (12). The arithmetic unit is connected to a buffer memory (13), a card I/F (14), and a memory card (15). A control circuit (8) is connected to the camera body and the sample-and-hold circuit.

【図2】

